

I M A

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his images:
But now two mirrors of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shaksp. R. III.*
The image of the jest
I'll shew you here at large. *Shaksp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*
He made us to his image all agree;
That image is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's image, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The images of revolt. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shaksp. King John.*
The face of things a frightful image bears,
And present death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*
5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.
Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*
To IMAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.
How are immaterial substances to be imaged, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*
Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Phillips.*
His ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*
If fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IMAGERY. *n. f.* [from image]
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning imagery. *Fairy Queen.*
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraits, and imagery;
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery,
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.
What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its cares,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*
All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and imagery that attract our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*
Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick imagery. *Taylor.*
3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the imagery of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery. *Dryden.*
IMAGINABLE. *adj.* [imaginable, Fr. from imagine.] Possible to be conceived.
It is not imaginable that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South's Sermons.*
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness imaginable, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
IMAGINANT. *adj.* [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.
We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon.*
IMAGINARY. *adj.* [imaginaire, French, from imagine.]
1. Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.
False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary. *Shaksp.*
Expectation whirls me round:
Th' imaginary relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
Fortune is nothing else but a power imaginary, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison's Cato.*
IMAGINATION. *n. f.* [imaginatio, Latin; imagination, French, from imagine.]
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

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Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. Imagination is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this imagination feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*
Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, imagination: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea. *Glanv. Sciss.*
O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The fight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire imagination still pursues me. *Milton's Agonistes.*
His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*
Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*
2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.
Sometimes despair darkens all her imaginations; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sid.*
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which imagination, the idea of space, of itself leads us. *Locke.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.
Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their imaginations against me. *Lam. iii. 60.*
IMAGINATIVE. *adj.* [imaginatif, Fr. from imagine.] Fantastick; full of imagination.
Witches are imaginative, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Lay fetters and restraints upon the imaginative and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
To IMAGINE. *v. a.* [imaginer, French; imaginor, Latin.]
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.
Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed. *Shaksp. Present Feast.*
Are less than horrible imaginings. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
What are our ideas of eternity and immensity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of imagined parts of duration and expansion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition?
2. To scheme; to contrive.
They intended evil against thee, they imagined a malicious device. *Pf. xxi. 11.*
IMAGINER. *n. f.* [from imagine.] One who forms ideas.
The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the imaginer, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon's Natural History.*
IMBECILE. *adj.* [imbecilis, Latin; imbecille, French.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.
To IMBECILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] This word is corruptly written imbecille. To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences or unjust appropriations.
Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states imbecilled. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
IMBECILITY. *n. f.* [imbecillité, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.
A weak and imperfect rule argueth imbecility and imperfection.
No imbecility of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein. *Hooker, b. iv.*
We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the impotent, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*
That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worse in itself, is notwithstanding now, by reason of common imbecility, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*
Strength would be lord of imbecility,
And the rude son would strike his father dead. *Shaksp. Imbecility, for sex and age, was such as they could not lift up a hand against them.*
When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a strange imbecility immediately seized and laid hold of him. *Woodward's Natural History.*
To IMBIBE. *v. a.* [imbibe, Latin; imbibere, French.]
1. To drink in; to draw in.
A pot of adhs will receive more hot water than cold, forasmuch as the warm water imbibeth more of the salt. *Brown.*
The torrent mercilefs imbibes
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*
Illumin'd

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Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the fun. *Thomson's Autumn.*
2. To admit into the mind.
Those, that have imbibed this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises. *Hammond.*
It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has imbibed from custom. *Locke.*
Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to imbibe concerning them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. To drench; to soak. This sense, though unusual, perhaps unexampled, is necessary in the English, unless the word imbue be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.
Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. *Newton.*
IMBIBER. *n. f.* [from imbibe.] That which drinks or sucks.
Salts are strong imbibers of sulphureous steams. *Arbutnot.*
IMBIBITION. *n. f.* [imbibition, French, from imbibe.] The act of sucking or drinking in.
Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an imbibition. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the imbibition of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. *Boyle.*
To IMBITTER. *v. a.* [from bitter.]
1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.
Let them extinguish their passions which imbitter their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Is there any thing that more imbitters the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South's Sermons.*
3. To exasperate.
To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from body.]
1. To condense to a body.
2. To invest with matter.
An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form imbod'd, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*
Though affidity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialised spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude. *Glanv. Sciss.*
3. To bring together into one mass or company.
I by vow am so embodied yours,
That she which marries you must marry me. *Shaksp. Met. fuch imbodded force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Ward'd on by cranes. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
Under their head imbod'd all in one. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops embodied, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To inclose. Improper.
In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral imbedded in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marble. *Woodward's Natural History.*
To IMBOD. *v. n.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce.
The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, imbodies and run into one. *Locke.*
To IMBOLL. *v. n.* [from boil.] To exultate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron.
With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight imboling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen.*
To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* [from bold.] To raise to confidence; to encourage.
'Tis necessary he should die:
Nothing imboldens sin so much as mercy. *Shak. Timon.*
I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something imboldened me to this unseasoned intrusion. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
I was the more imboldened, because I found I had a soul congenial to his. *Dryden.*
Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden's Æn.*
Their virtues and superior genius imboldened them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

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To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [from bosom.]
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.
The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the son. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Villages imbosom'd soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd. *Thomson.*
2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.
But glad desire, his late imbosom'd guest,
Yet but a babe, with milk of fight he nurs'd. *Sidney.*
Who glad t' imbosom his affection vile,
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Queen.*
To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* [from bosom.] To inclose; to shut in.
That sweet breath,
Which was embosom'd in this beauteous clay. *Shak. K. John.*
To IMBOW. *v. a.* [from bow.] To arch; to vault.
Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond fure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *Fairy Queen.*
Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off. *Bacon.*
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high imbowed roof,
With antick pillar massy proof. *Milton.*
IMBOWMENT. *n. f.* [from imbrow.] Arch; vault.
The roof all open, not so much as any embowment near any of the walls left. *Bacon's Natural History.*
To IMBOWER. *v. a.* [from bower.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.
And flooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*
To IMBRANGLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.
With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are imbrangled,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*
IMBRICATED. *adj.* [from imbrax, Latin.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.
IMBRICATION. *n. f.* [imbric, Latin.] Concave indenture.
All is guarded with a well made tegument, adorned with neat imbrications, and many other fineries. *Darham.*
To IMBROWN. *v. a.* [from brown.] To make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.
Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unperc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The walking crew,
At thy request, support the miry shoe;
The foot grows black that was with dirt imbrown'd,
And in thy pocket ginsling half-pence found. *Gay.*
Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands. *Pope.*
To IMBRUE. *v. a.* [from in and brue.]
1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.
Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds imbrued,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdu'd. *Spenser.*
There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all imbrued the face
Of that accursed catiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The mercilefs Turks, imbrued with the Christian blood,
were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whole arrows in my blood their wings imbrue. *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would imbrue their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*
Lo! these hands in murder are imbrued,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*
These, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar decry'd;
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whole panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts imbrues her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin sword Ægylthus' veins imbrued;
The murder fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope.*
A good man chafes rather to pass by a verbal injury than imbrue his hands in blood. *Clarissa.*
2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obsolete.
Some bathed kisses, and did oft imbrue
The sugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *Fairy Queen.*
To IMBRUTE. *v. a.* [from brute.] To degrade to brutality.
I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
To IMBRUTE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.
The foul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till the quite lose
The divine property of her first being. *Milton.*
To